

Executive Registry

attached to:
62-2368

Results of Questionnaire Circulated to Government Employee Voters
in Virginia 10th Congressional District

"How Would You Rate the Morale of Employees in Your Agency?"

<u>Govt. Agency</u>	<u>Total Response</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Poor</u>
NASA	46	65.2%	26.1%	8.7%
CIA	164	64.0	22.6	13.4
FBI	39	61.5	30.8	7.7
Agriculture	305	59.7	32.5	7.9
Justice	60	56.7	26.7	16.7
Interior	102	52.9	34.3	12.7
USMC	45	51.1	35.6	13.3
HEW	109	49.5	35.8	14.7
Off. Secy. Def.	58	46.6	27.6	25.9
Navy	184	44.0	39.2	16.7
Commerce	101	43.6	34.7	21.8
Vet. Adm.	202	42.1	41.6	16.3
Labor	80	41.3	35.0	23.8
<u>TOTAL - All Responses</u>	<u>7,402</u>	<u>40.0%</u>	<u>36.5%</u>	<u>23.5%</u>
Air Force	294	39.8	37.4	22.8
USIA	68	39.7	41.2	19.1
Defense	290	39.3	43.4	17.2
AEC	25	36.0	48.0	16.0
BuShips	131	35.9	39.7	24.4

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<u>Govt. Agency</u>	<u>Total Response</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Poor</u>
GSA	221	33.9%	38.0%	28.1%
FAA	276	33.0	32.2	34.8
Army	519	31.2	47.2	21.6
CSC	59	28.8	47.5	23.7
GAO	133	27.9	32.3	39.8
Post Office	256	23.8	41.0	35.2
NSA	67	22.4	49.3	28.4
State	143	20.3	25.9	53.8
AID	71	11.3	36.6	52.1

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director

Executive Registry

62-2368

Congressman Joel T. Broyhill recently circulated a questionnaire to Government employee voters in his, the 10th Congressional District of Virginia. The questionnaire asked the question, "How would you rate the morale of employees in your agency?" Congressman Broyhill received 7,402 responses to this questionnaire. The responses have been tabulated and broken down to 248 classifications.

While the tabulation of the classifications is not too meaningful because of the small number of responses in some classifications, an extrapolation of 27 of these classifications may be of interest. This tabulation is attached.

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We relied on a competitive system that after the expiration of patents prevented monopolistic practices, a tax system that did not dampen incentive and a wage system that with rising productivity increased the family budget, and we had a protective tariff. Today, because of an 80-percent reduction in the protective effect of our tariff, much of the earlier assurance is gone, both at home and in markets for our products overseas.

COMMENTARY AND CONCLUSION

Foreign trade did not father the vision that created the American productive system. It had nothing to do, for example, with the creation of the automobile industry and perhaps less than nothing with the institution of the \$5-a-day wage. Foreign trade had nothing to do with the creation and development of our motion picture industry; with household and retail refrigeration, automatic clothes washers and dryers, automatic dishwashers, with air conditioning, and many other innovations that helped to keep our workers employed. High wages had a great deal to do with it.

It was only after the domestic market approached saturation that foreign markets began to look good. They were there to be had with application of due diligence, courage and caution and they offered an outlet for our overruns.

Today foreign competition is at our windows looking in on us. It has a long reach. It can do what we can do and, thanks to its low-wage philosophy, it can often do it better. It can penetrate our own market at will and outer markets with greater ease than we.

Once the foreign mass markets are fully developed, as one of them (the European Common Market) is by way of doing, our high-wage system will be confronted with its first real, head-on challenge. The distant rumbling of thunder is already heard. There is no accommodating or coexisting with the foreign low-wage philosophy without being drained by it down to its own slowly rising level, unless we take steps to avoid the dissipation of our economic vision.

Unless we do indeed take these steps we will whistle in vain for the growth and the employment surge that we need.

Three tentative proposals that have recently been made by public spokesmen would indeed put this whistle in our mouth: (1) Lowering our tariffs to the European Common Market; (2) tariff reductions by broad categories rather than item by item; and (3) extending Federal help to import-injured industries, lending them a hand in their efforts to go into other fields of manufacture.

These suggestions are made on the grounds that we must export more, even at the expense of outright shrinkage of some domestic industries.

The wisdom of these proposals is highly questionable:

1. When the head of a household favors some of his children at the expense of others he invites a nagging ill will and backbiting that will poison the atmosphere and sour domestic relations.

2. If we expose our stable industries no less than growth industries to the raw and ill winds of low-wage import competition, even more than they are now exposed, we will shrivel in the bud many natural life-giving and enterprising ambitions that would otherwise bloom and boom into job-creating activities throughout the land; and we cannot afford to lose them.

It would be far better to unleash the self-starting proclivities of private enterprise and let it scent out the new opportunities for new products or new industries than to look to governmental agencies to do so. Far better to give the lead to useful and fruitful industrial initiative that cannot in any case be copied or successfully imitated by the uninitiated and financially uncommitted, than to vest in bureaucrats, no matter how imaginative or venturesome, the authority, first to put our industries in jeopardy by tampering with tariff cuts and then leading the crippled victims by the hand into some vague and still unlocated haven for recuperation from the damage done them.

As for the cross-fertilizing system of mass production and high wages that lifted us to the industrial forefront in the world:

Do we keep it, or do we not?

It is in mortal jeopardy. We are poised to yank one robust leg out from under it. If we do this we will have begun to crumble the edifice that was built on the vision that became incomparably fruitful.

How Would You Rate the Morale of Employees in Your Agency?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 1962

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I include therein a supplemental tabulation of returns on a questionnaire I recently circulated among registered voters in Virginia's 10th Congressional District.

The overall returns from the questionnaire were printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of last Wednesday, March 21. However, the final question among my inquiries was addressed to employees of the Federal Government and asked, "How would you rate the morale of employees in your agency?"

I now have a detailed tabulation of some 7,400 responses to this last question wherein the respondents identified the agency in which they were employed. In the belief that this detailed tabulation might be of interest and perhaps benefit to personnel officers and others concerned with Government morale, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as part of these remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD:

	Total responses	Good	Percent	Medium	Percent	Poor	Percent
State	143	29	20.3	37	25.9	77	53.8
AID	71	8	11.3	26	36.6	37	52.1
Foreign Service	68	27	39.7	28	41.2	13	19.1
Security	2	2	100.0				
Agriculture	1					1	100.0
Farmers Home Administration	305	182	59.7	99	32.5	24	7.9
Cotton Division	2	2	100.0	3	42.9		
Forestry Service	7	4	57.1				
Agricultural Research Service	37	27	73.0	7	18.9	3	8.1
Farmers Crop Service	16	9	56.3	5	31.3	2	12.5
Grain Division	4	2	50.0	2	50.0		
Soil conservation	1						
Office of Information	30	21	70.0	8	26.7	1	100.0
Agriculture Library	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
Market service	1	1	100.0				
Plant quarantine	20	14	70.0	3	15.0	3	15.0
Stabilization and Conservation Service	1	1	100.0				
Federal Ext. Inc.	4	3	75.0	1	25.0		
REA	7	4	57.1	2	28.6	1	14.3
Foreign Agricultural Service	16	6	37.5	6	37.5	4	25.0
Farm Credit Administration	7	5	71.4	2	28.6		
Entomology Research Division	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
Economics Research Division	1						
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	5	5	100.0			1	100.0
Veterans' Administration	1						
Hospital	202	85	42.1	1	100.0		
Finance Division	2			84	41.6	33	16.3
Benefits Office	1	1	100.0			2	100.0
Navy	2						
Bureau of Ships	418	184	44.0	1	50.0	1	50.0
CNO	131	47	35.9	164	39.2	70	16.7
Bureau of Weapons	10	3	30.0	52	39.7	32	24.4
Subsistence	145	39	26.9	4	40.0	3	30.0
NRL	2	1	50.0	65	44.8	41	28.3
NAVPECO	74	41	55.4	26	50.0		
Bureau of Docks	2	1	50.0		35.1	7	9.5
Naval weapons plant	49	3	6.1	28	57.1	1	50.0
Bureau of Personnel	18	3	16.7	4	22.2	18	36.7
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	38	15	39.5	16	42.1	11	61.1
ONR	28	2	7.1	3	10.7	7	18.4
Naval Medical Center	7	3	42.9	4	57.1	23	82.1
Photo interp.	1	1	100.0	1	100.0		

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	Total responses	Good	Percent	Medium	Percent	Poor	Percent
Bureau of Medical Surgery.....	5	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0
ONI.....	8	2	25.0	3	37.5	3	37.5
Naval propellant plant.....	1			1	100.0		
EXOS.....	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
Hydrographic.....	12	8	66.7	2	16.7	2	16.7
Audit.....	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
NSS.....	1	1	100.0				
Comptroller.....	3	1	33.3	2	66.6		
NOL.....	6	1	16.7	5	83.3		
David Taylor Model Basin.....	10	4	40.0	4	40.0	2	20.0
Photo Center.....	5	1	20.0	4	80.0		
Communications.....	1	1	100.0				
Military Sea Transportation Service.....	2	2	50.0	2	50.0		
Naval material.....	4	1	50.0	1	50.0		
GAO.....	133	37	27.8	43	32.3	53	39.8
GSA.....	221	75	33.9	84	38.0	62	28.1
Library of Congress.....	33	12	36.4	13	39.4	8	24.2
Small Business Administration.....	17	8	47.1	3	17.6	6	35.3
GPO.....	86	26	30.2	39	45.3	21	24.4
Export-Import Bank.....	5	3	60.0			2	40.0
CAB.....	15	10	66.7	4	26.7	1	6.7
National Gallery of Art.....	6	2	33.3	2	33.3	2	33.3
National Academy of Science.....	1	1	100.0				
Army.....	519	162	31.2	245	47.2	112	21.6
Ordnance.....	72	26	36.1	19	26.4	27	37.5
AMS.....	61	19	31.1	26	42.6	16	26.2
Engineering.....	182	68	37.4	76	41.8	38	20.9
ERDL.....	124	44	35.5	40	32.3	40	32.3
ASA.....	23	10	43.5	7	30.4	6	27.1
AG.....	32	9	28.1	16	50.0	7	21.9
QM.....	24	8	33.3	5	20.8	11	45.8
Comptroller.....	6	3	50.0			3	50.0
Chemical engineer.....	23	9	39.1	7	30.4	7	30.4
DOFL.....	23	8	34.8	10	43.5	5	21.7
National Guard.....	14	3	21.4	4	28.6	7	50.0
Army Research Bureau.....	1					1	100.0
Transport.....	29	8	27.6	9	31.0	12	41.4
Tech Inst AG.....	6	3	50.0	2	33.3	1	16.7
Fort Myer.....	1	1	100.0				
COMP AG.....	6	3	50.0	2	33.3	1	16.7
Logistics.....	15	4	26.7	8	53.3	3	20.0
Office of the Secretary of the Army.....	9	2	22.2	1	11.1	6	66.7
Finance.....	9	2	100.0				
Photo AG.....	17	1	5.9	6	35.3	10	58.8
Surgeon General.....	4	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0
Signal.....	12	5	41.7	4	33.3	3	25.0
Chief of Staff.....	44	17	38.6	13	29.5	14	31.8
Reserve and ROTC.....	6	5	83.3	1	16.7		
Audit.....	1					1	100.0
IG.....	5	2	40.0	1	20.0	3	60.0
Band.....	2	1	50.0				
Treasury.....	88	43	48.9	31	35.2	14	15.9
IRS.....	150	68	45.3	64	42.7	18	12.0
Finance Division.....	2	2	100.0				
FDIC.....	10	6	60.0	2	20.0	2	20.0
Budget Bureau.....	17	15	88.2	2	11.8		
Public Department.....	6	1	16.7	2	33.3	3	50.0
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	38	14	36.8	12	31.6	12	31.6
Coast Guard.....	24	6	25.0	12	50.0	6	25.0
Customs.....	12	8	66.7	1	8.3	3	25.0
SEC.....	20	13	65.0	6	30.0	1	5.0
Council of Economic Administration.....	1			1	100.0		
Bureau of Accounts.....	2	1	50.0	2	33.3	1	50.0
Federal Reserve System.....	6	4	66.7	1	50.0		
Federal S. & L. Inf.....	2	1	50.0				
Federal Home Loan Bank.....	2	2	100.0				
Defense.....	290	114	39.3	126	43.4	50	17.2
GIA.....	104	105	100.0	37	22.6	22	13.4
NSA.....	67	15	22.4	33	49.3	19	28.4
Finance and Accounts.....	25	9	36.0	12	48.0	4	16.0
AEC.....	38	27	71.1	16	42.1	15	39.5
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	46	30	65.2	12	26.1	4	8.7
NASA.....	31	13	41.9	8	25.8	10	32.3
Defense Supply Agency.....	9	5	55.6	2	22.2	2	22.2
Defense Traffic Management Service.....	6	6	100.0				
Transportation Intelligence Agency.....	1	1	100.0				
Surplus Materials Division.....	11	2	18.2	6	54.5	3	27.3
American States.....	12	2	16.7	4	33.3	6	50.0
Office of Emergency Planning.....	4	2	50.0			2	50.0
ICS.....	2	2	100.0				
National War College.....	1	1	100.0				
Court of Military Appeals.....	4	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	24.0
Selective Service.....	1					1	100.0
R. & D.....	7	5	71.4	1	14.3	1	14.3
ASTIA.....	102	54	52.9	35	34.3	13	12.7
Interior.....	3	1	33.3	2	66.7		
Solicitor's Office.....	13	4	30.8	5	38.5	4	30.8
FDC.....	122	50	41.0	43	35.2	29	23.8
Geological Survey.....	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
Arlington National Cemetery.....	59	29	49.2	18	30.5	12	20.3
ICC.....	276	91	33.0	89	32.2	96	34.8
FAA.....	48	18	37.5	20	41.7	10	20.8
FHA.....	24	10	41.7	6	25.0	8	33.3
PTC.....	8	6	75.0	2	25.0		
Indian Affairs.....	24	13	54.2	8	33.3	3	12.5
IHFA.....	10	5	50.0	5	50.0		
Tariff Commission.....	1					1	100.0
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1			1	100.0		
Panama Canal.....	43	22	51.2	16	37.2	5	11.6
FCC.....	1	1	100.0				
Geo. intell. map.....	39	15	38.5	16	41.0	8	20.5
Weather.....	4	4	100.0				
Reclamation.....	25	16	64.0	7	28.0	2	8.0
National Park Service.....	23	10	43.5	9	39.1	4	17.4
Smithsonian.....	4	1	25.0	2	50.0	2	50.0
Airport.....	16	2	12.5	5	31.3	5	31.3
Archives.....	5	2	40.0	1	20.0	1	20.0
Bureau of Mines.....	5	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	20.0
Park Police.....	3	1	33.3				
Bureau of Land Management.....							

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	Total responses	Good	Percent	Medium	Percent	Poor	Percent
Fish and Wildlife	8	2	25.0	2	25.0	4	50.0
Office of the Secretary of the Interior	1					1	100.0
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	1			1	100.0		
Commerce	101	44	43.6	35	34.7	22	21.8
Public Roads	62	24	46.2	18	34.6	10	19.2
Patent Office	76	16	21.1	34	44.7	26	34.2
Census	16	9	56.3	3	18.8	4	25.0
National Inn Conc.	2					2	100.0
Coast and Geodetic Service	28	10	35.7	11	39.3	7	25.0
Maritime Administration	24	18	75.0	4	16.7	2	8.3
Office Tech. Sec.	1			1	100.0		
Business and Defense Services Administration	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
International business operations	3					3	100.0
Area Reder. Administration	1						
NBS	17	1	100.0				
Air Force	204	117	57.4	7	41.2	1	5.9
Aerospace research	2	2	100.0	110	37.4	67	22.8
Surgeon General	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
Bolling Air Force Base	4			2	50.0	2	50.0
A.C. & C.	7	1	14.3	2	28.6	4	57.1
Information Center	6			2	33.3	4	66.7
Maintenance	1					1	100.0
Administrative services	1						
AFIC	19	3	15.8	6	31.6	10	52.6
OSI	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
Construction Division	1			1	100.0		
Engineering Division	1						
Health, Education, and Welfare	109	54	49.5	39	35.8	16	14.7
St. Elizabeths	8	3	37.5	3	37.5	2	25.0
Public Health	34	19	55.9	10	29.4	5	14.7
Division of Vocational Education	1			1	100.0		
Public Housing	4			2	50.0	2	50.0
Office of Education	21	13	61.9	6	28.6	2	9.5
NIH	17	9	52.9	5	29.4	3	17.6
Food and Drug	13	5	38.5	6	46.2	2	15.4
National Science Foundation	5	5	100.0				
NEA	1	1	100.0				
Vocational rehabilitation	2	2	100.0				
National Cancer Institute	1			1	100.0		
District of Columbia General Hospital	1			1	100.0		
Post Office	256	61	23.8	105	41.0	90	35.2
Mail equipment shop	4	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0
Research and engineering	1					1	100.0
Fairfax	1	1	100.0				
Philat sales	1						
Alexandria	5	1	20.0	1	20.0	3	60.0
Arlington	11	1	9.1	5	45.5	5	45.5
Amandale	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
Springfield	1	1	100.0				
Falls Church	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
Herrndon	1			1	100.0		
Rosslyn	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
Centerville	1	1	100.0				
Postal Transportation Service	1			1	100.0		
Labor	80	33	41.3	28	35.0	19	23.8
Bureau of Employment Security	4	3	75.0			1	25.0
NLRB	13	7	53.8	3	23.1	3	23.1
USES	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
USMC	45	23	51.1	16	35.6	6	13.3
District of Columbia government	43	16	37.2	16	37.2	11	25.6
Public School	10	1	10.0	7	70.0	2	20.0
Department of Highways and Traffic	8	1	12.5	5	62.5	2	25.0
Department of Buildings	5	1	20.0	1	20.0	3	60.0
Correction	26	14	53.8	8	30.8	4	15.4
General Hospital	4	2	50.0	2	50.0		
Recreation	2	2	100.0				
Attorney's Office	1						
Metropolitan Police Department	13	3	23.1	4	30.8	6	46.2
Public health	6	2	33.3	2	33.3	2	33.3
CD	2	1	50.0			1	50.0
Fire	6	2	33.3	3	50.0	1	16.7
Sewage sanitary engineering	3			3	100.0		
Unemployment compensation	5	2	40.0			3	60.0
Bureau of Prisons	2			2	100.0		
Welfare	5	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0
DMU	1	1	100.0				
Parole	1					1	100.0
Capitol Architect	9	5	55.6	4	44.4		
Northern Virginia Regional Planning Commission	1	1	100.0				
Capitol Power Plant	3			3	100.0		
Justice	60	34	56.7	16	26.7	10	16.7
FBI	39	24	61.5	12	30.8	3	7.7
Supreme Court	1	1	100.0				
U.S. marshal	2	1	50.0			1	50.0
Court of Claims	2	3	50.0	1	16.7	2	33.3
Tax Court	6	1	16.7	1	16.7		
District court	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
House of Representatives	9	8	88.9	1	11.1		
Senate	7	7	100.0				
White House	7	7	100.0				
USCSO	50	17	34.0	28	56.0	5	10.0
Peace Corps	3	3	100.0				
Red Cross	2					2	100.0
Civil War Centennial	1					1	100.0
Bureau of Federal Credit Union	1	1	100.0				

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April 3

J.F.K.: Is Delay in Communist Party Registration Due to World Opinion?**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. BOB WILSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, a great many Americans are evidencing concern as to why the Attorney General has not taken more forceful action in the registration of members of the Communist Party of the United States. Americans are concerned that perhaps again the administration is yielding to the pressure of world opinion in shaping its policies. Too often in the last several months we have seen the administration take a position which it felt was consistent with world opinion but which was not necessarily in the best interest of the United States; that is, principally U.N. votes against our allies and friends of many years.

Mr. Speaker, I pray that this is not the case with respect to the Attorney General and the Department of Justice's obligation to register all members of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

A penetrating article recently appeared in the VFW American Security Report of February 1962, published under the direction of Robert B. Hanson, commander in chief, and Brig. Gen. J. D. Hittle, U.S. Marine Corps, retired, director, national security and foreign affairs.

Under unanimous consent, I include this article herewith:

RED FIGHT AGAINST REGISTRATION GAINS
STEAM

Voices all over America are speaking up on behalf of the Communist Party, U.S.A. They come from clergymen, lawyers, businessmen; from people in all walks of life. And they all say almost the same thing. They claim—

1. Peace is the No. 1 issue of 1962.
2. The Communist Party, U.S.A., is a political party, nothing more.
3. That the McCarran Act (under which Communists must register as agents of the Soviet Union) violates the fifth amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
4. The enforcement of the act is an open attack against all the democratic organizations striving for peace and for better living standards.

These voices in the United States are being joined by choruses of other voices abroad. The Worker (Jan. 7) reports that the Communist Parties of Australia and Portugal, and the Tudeh (Communist Party) Party of Iran have "expressed solidarity with the American Communists."

In addition, civic leaders in Australia have picked up the same line and have written to President Kennedy claiming that the McCarran Act is an effort to suppress those striving for peace and progress in the United States.

The Free League of Japanese Lawyers are reported by the Worker to have taken the same action.

Thus, we are hearing from voices all over the world. They don't want the Communists in the United States to have to register as agents of the Soviet Union, as re-

quired under the McCarran Act (Internal Security Act of 1950).

The Moscow news service, Tass (Jan. 5) wraps up the Soviet position by reporting that "a movement is growing in the United States for the repeal of the oppressive McCarran law * * * during the forthcoming session of Congress."

Identifying the voices which support this Communist-favored position is not important. They can be defeated by vocal support of individuals and groups on the grassroots level in favor of the vigorous enforcement of the Federal orders that the Communist Party, U.S.A., and members of the Party register with the U.S. Attorney General as directed under authority of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Maverick Conservatives**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, the following letter appeared in the Wall Street Journal of March 9.

The letter is written by Mr. Douglas Caddy, national director, Young Americans for Freedom, Inc.

Mr. Caddy makes his case clearly and without passion. While it may be felt that his letter applies mostly to the Republican Party, this is not entirely true. As he points out, the problem not only applies to the GOP but also to the Nation's political system.

The letter follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 9, 1962]

MAVERICK CONSERVATIVES

EDITOR, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL:

As an active conservative I read with great interest the Journal's article "GOP 'Regulars' Claim Ultraconservatives Sap Party's Strength" (Feb. 12). The growing tendency on the part of a number of conservatives to splinter off from the Republican Party and to plow money and effort into "independent" causes poses a problem not only to the GOP but also to the Nation's political system.

If there is a major political problem developing in America today it is that the balance of power is swinging so heavily against the Republican Party that the GOP will no longer be a vigorous opposition in Washington or the Nation. The Democratic majority in the Senate is 64 to 36 and in the House, 260 to 174 (3 vacancies). The Democrats have 34 governorships to 16 for the Republicans. President Kennedy's popularity is at an all-time high; the Republican Party apparatus is woefully weak.

As a supporter of Senator GOLDWATER, I cannot reconcile myself to the strategy mapped out by those who wish to fight the political wars of conservatism outside the two-party structure. In the case of the announced plan of the newly organized Conservative Party of New York to oppose Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, conservatives should ask themselves: Will the defeat of Governor Rockefeller, admittedly a liberal Republican, and his replacement in Albany by, say, New York's Mayor Wagner, an ultraliberal Democrat, benefit the conservative cause?

The Republicans are already a minority. Why should conservatives further drain the waning power of the GOP by starting a third

party? Indeed, if ever there were a time when conservatives should come to the aid of their party and work solely through the GOP, it is today.

DOUGLAS CADDY,
National Director, Young Americans,
for Freedom, Inc.

Taxes and Jobs**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. GEORGE M. WALLHAUSER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 3, 1962

Mr. WALLHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, when the proponents of the Revenue Act of 1962 claimed that it would provide jobs for this year's graduates, it sounded to me like a generous amount of poetic license with what the actual facts of the matter will be.

I respectfully call the attention of my colleagues to an editorial that appeared in the Newark, N.J., Evening News on March 31, 1962, which emphasizes the extraordinary coincidence of a morning press conference by the President with the date of the final vote on this important legislation.

It also gives sound advice to the June graduates of 1962 not to count on the passage of the legislation as an opportunity to find jobs.

The editorial follows:

TAXES AND JOBS

Passage of the tax reform bill in the House by the surprisingly large margin of 219-196 goes to prove what a little pressure from the right source applied in the right places can do. Not since the packing of the Rules Committee last year has such weighty influence been felt on Capitol Hill.

The bill's chief provisions are a withholding tax on dividends and interest, and a 7-percent tax credit on purchases of new machinery and equipment by farmers and businessmen. It is doubtful whether either will contribute significantly to the economy or toward a balanced budget.

While the vote added some prestige to the otherwise lusterless Democratic leadership in the House, the victory appeared to be a personal one for President Kennedy. It was coincidence, of course, that his usual press conference was shifted to the day and the hour debate started on the measure.

Without waiting for questions on the controversial bill, Mr. Kennedy used the conference to take the issue to the country. In a dramatic warning, he said if the bill were killed, "we will have lost a most valuable opportunity to find jobs for the college and high school graduates who will be seeking jobs in June."

June grads had better not count on it, for it will be some time before Congress completes action on the bill. It faces an uncertain fate in the Senate where it will have to survive a conservative Finance Committee and then prospective revision on the Senate floor. Thereafter will be the House-Senate conference and following that perhaps an even more difficult test in the House on the conferees' report.

The tax credit, which most businessmen would gladly exchange for liberalization of the Treasury's present rules on depreciation allowances, was designed to encourage economic expansion and thus provide new job opportunities. But assuming the bill even-

MEMORANDUM FOR:

STAT

Total Response Column		7,402
Good Column	2,956	40%
Medium Column	2,700	36.5%
Poor Column	1,746	23.5%

27 of 248 sample items

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